

**Notice on Continuation of
Emergency With Respect to the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(Serbia and Montenegro)**

May 25, 1994

On May 30, 1992, by Executive Order No. 12808, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, blocking all property and interests in property of those Governments. The President took additional measures to prohibit trade and other transactions with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by Executive Orders Nos. 12810, 12831, and 12846, issued on June 5, 1992, January 15, 1993, and April 25, 1993, respectively. Because the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has continued its actions and policies in support of groups seizing and attempting to seize territory in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence, the national emergency declared on May 30, 1992, and the measures adopted pursuant thereto to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond May 30, 1994. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 25, 1994.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:38 p.m., May 25, 1994]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on May 27.

**Message to the Congress on the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(Serbia and Montenegro)**

May 25, 1994

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1994, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on May 30, 1992, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to support groups seizing and attempting to seize territory in the Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence. The actions and policies of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, vital foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reduce its ability to support the continuing civil strife in the former Yugoslavia.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 25, 1994.

Proclamation 6694—Pediatric and Adolescent AIDS Awareness Week, 1994*May 25, 1994**By the President of the United States
of America***A Proclamation**

Ten thousand children in the United States today are living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Ten million children worldwide will become infected with HIV before the millennium. Over 5,000 cases of pediatric AIDS and 1,500 cases of AIDS in adolescents ages 13 through 19 have been reported in this country alone. The tragedy is magnified for our youth, as the epidemic reaches far beyond those actually infected—it will leave up to 125,000 children and teenagers orphaned in this country by the end of this decade. By the year 2000, AIDS will be one of the five leading causes of death among American children ages one to four.

It is agonizing to watch our young suffer and die. It is all the more painful because we have been frustrated thus far in our efforts to find a cure. But we must not give up hope nor stand by idly. With hard work, we will find that cure. Moreover, HIV and AIDS are preventable. Americans can stop AIDS with targeted, linguistically specific, and culturally based prevention education for people in all age groups. If we are to overcome the HIV epidemic, communities must address difficult and controversial issues surrounding sexuality, drug abuse, and health care delivery.

The effects of infection by HIV are different in children than in adults. Infected infants get sicker faster, their immune systems may deteriorate more rapidly, and treatments that are helpful to adults may not be helpful for children.

It is imperative to continue the research now being done to study ways to prevent transmission of HIV from mother to infant. We must also develop and refine treatments that increase the survival time and quality of life of HIV-infected infants, children, and adolescents.

As a people, we must see to it that those among us living with HIV and AIDS are allowed to enjoy productive lives for as long as possible. We must put aside our differences and recognize the necessity of working together to defeat our common enemy—HIV. I challenge all Americans to join the fight. And we must educate people about the true nature of HIV so that the discrimination and fear born of ignorance and translated into ostracism and discrimination can be stopped.

Many communities across the country have already realized the grave dangers posed to our society by HIV and have responded by reaching out to battle the disease. More people must become involved now, or many more lives will be needlessly lost. This Administration, through the Office of National AIDS Policy and its Cabinet agencies, has joined with community-based AIDS organizations, families, businesses, professional associations, churches, schools, and universities to fight HIV and AIDS. Early intervention and educational resources must be made available, especially to youth and other high-risk groups. One in five of all reported AIDS cases is diagnosed in the 20–29 year old age group, meaning that these people were adolescents when they became infected.

The single most important step taken by my Administration in the fight against HIV and AIDS is the introduction to the Congress of the Health Security Act of 1993. All people living with HIV and AIDS, especially our children, must often fight not only the disease, but also a health care system likely to deny them coverage in their moment of greatest need. This Administration is absolutely committed to ensuring every American adequate health care coverage that will never be taken away. To do any less in a nation as resourceful as ours would be unacceptable.

Remembering that every person living with HIV and AIDS is someone's child, we must work together tirelessly to find a cure. We must distribute our human and financial resources across the Nation to strengthen and expand programs for HIV and AIDS education, treatment, research, and prevention.